AMERICAN GIRL AVENGES HER HUSBAND.

around in libraries to find romance and pathos. Everyday life is filled with them. The news from Paris that the beautiful American woman who married the Marques de Mores in 1883 went to Africa to try the murderers of her husband, who assassinated by Arabs, said to re been inspired by French officers, ain brings to the surface the extraorpary story of the De Mores' adven-

It is due to her efforts alone that the ssins have been convicted.

res, here from France, married e Medora, the beautiful young ghter of Mr. A. L. von Hoffman, a all street banker, who had a handresidence and estate on Staten and. The marriage created a sensan and gossips were curious about the

ntoine Amadee Marie Vincent Man-Vallombrosa, Marquis de Mores, born in Paris on June 15, 1858. His to settle down and win a career. He read of the fortunes in the great and the experiences of the Grand e Alexis in shooting buffaloes on plains were still the talk of adturous young men in Europe.

PROJECTOR OF DRESSED BEEF SHIPMENTS.

He would pack beef on the plains, the animals were fed, and ship n, dressed, to eastern markets, exting to save enough on freight and issions to come out ahead of the

stern men favored the enterprise; n capitalists ridiculed it. But the ing father-in-law, with wealth Well street bank behind him, told sen-in-law to go ahead and he

with his young bride and estabd himself on the Northern Pacific way where it crosses the Little Misart river in Dakota, near the Monline. It was in the heart of the d Lands, with vast areas of grazing try around, and was considered a al spot for going into cattle and beef a large scale. The location is per-200 miles almost directly south Fort Buford, at the mouth of the

He built up a town of brick, with a apel, a depot and a large hotel. One the marquis' nearest neighbors was eodore Roosevelt, then a ranchman. one of the president's books on anch Life and Big Game" he refers the town of Medora, named in honor Mrs. de Mores.

has been stated that De Mores had isunderstanding with Mr. Roosevelt d challenged him, but when the Oys-Bay ranchman proposed fighting h Winchester rifles at close quarters ice was declared. De Mores explainthat he had not challenged him in sense of fighting a duel. In addition to his big cattle ranch,

young Frenchman bought some 20,acres of railroad land near Bisrck, for raising wheat. To induce mers to settle there, he gave each use of 40 agres of broken land one free, with the crop. This was to able them to keep out of debt. usual, when a "tenderfoot begins

is not one of them-wears top ts and tailor made clothes, rides glish saddles bobbing up and down tead of riding cowboy fashion, firm-

T IS not necessary to go ploughing | taur-the said "tenderfoot" is a subject of ridicule.

COWBOYS UNDERRATED NEIGH-

The Frenchman, with plenty of money and a handsome young wife, reckless and daring, was misunderstood by the cowboys. They called him a "dude" and a coward, and when he put a barbed wire fence around a township of land, keeping their cattle from the river and causing them trouble in getting through the wire fences when rounding up cattle and driving herds to new pastures, they threatened ven-

It may be interesting to explain that barbed wire, now a vast monopoly of a trust, has revolutionized western industries. This fence was first used by farmers to protect their fields from cattle on the plains. The cattle frequently stampeded, broke down the fence and destroyed the crops, especially in hard winters with the mercury at 40 below zero and and not a blade of grass visible under three feet of marblelzed snow.

Marquis de Mores was one of the first ence, so obnoxious to the cattlemen at beginning and the cause of much litigation and endless quarrels, later e-came worth millions to the cattlemen of Wyoming, Montana and Idaho, where vast tracts of government land were fenced in, with miles of rivers watering them. Cattlemen found they could telephone on these wire fences hundreds of miles over the plains to their fore-men with herds, or their offices and homes when they were far away on the annual round ups.

It was this barbed wire fence business, the tailor made clothes and the "dude" style of riding horseback, bobbing up and down on little flapjack English saddles, that made the Frenchman very unnopular with the cowboys. But he soon showed the stuff that was in him and became a favorite. PRETTY WIFE BALKED RAIDERS.

One morning Mrs. de Mores was at prayer in the little Roman Catholic hapel that her husband had built when a gang of cowboys came thundering in-to Medora, swearing vengeance against the marquis. The little lady heard their threats as they rode by, and fearlessly walked out of the chapel to warn her busband, who was away on the prairie. y, in cambric and lace, leaving the hapel and crossing the road almost lu front of them-beautiful in her inno cence and apparently unconcerned. Sh ascended a stretch of rising ground, looked over the landscape a moment and waved her handkerchief. Those

owhovs were sure that she was warn

ing her husband, but the sight of the

handsome American

touched their hearts. They considered "the laugh on them," put up their revolvers and rode back to camp across The marquis had not seen the signal. When he returned at dusk he found his wife awaiting him and, kissing her heard her story. He was furious and declared he would have it out with the cowbovs that very night. Despite her entreaties he rode away in the dark-ness, picketed his horse at the river and crept up to the campfire, where cowboys were still telling what they would do when they caught the dude tenderfoot alone. Suddenly he stood tenderfoot alone. Suddenly before them at their mercy.

It was a great scene there in the glare of the campfire, by the yellow waters of the Little Missouri. Contempt gave way to admirations The cowboys called the marquis a "brick," graspec his hand, drank'a round of "forty rod, with a cactus in it, and accepted the marquis' invitation to be his guests in

town for the night.

With a whoop and a bang, they mounted their horses, forded the river, rode to the white cottage where the little woman was awaiting her husband, gave her three cheers and a tiger, and then proceeded to enjoy the marquis refreshments. He threw things wid open. The cowboys named his wife "Queen of the Cattle Range" and drank her health through the night as

they "painted the town red."

It was admitted that her courage in eaving the little chapel to warn her husband in the presence of rough drunken men with pistols drawn saved his life, for they would have hunted him down to his death. After this there was nothing good enough for the little wife and her husband.

ic history of the early Spanish missions

is the strange tale of the "Pious fund of the Californias." Founded more

than two centuries ago to aid the Je-suits in converting the Indians on the

Preific slope and the southern penin-sula, it survives the vicissitudes of

sula, it survives the vicissitudes of time and the greed of pilfering mon-

Continued efforts of the Catholic

church in California for more than a quarter of a century failed to provoke response from the "Land of Manyana" until 1875. In that year Mexico paid

to the United States accrued interest amounting to nearly a million dol-

lars. It was asserted by the Dons that this payment extinguished the claim,

but now interest amounting to more

than another million dollars is due. Payment of principal and interest is to

be arbitrated. Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco has gone to The Hague to present the Catholic church's claim.

ABOUT \$3,000,000.

Pious fund no one can speak with cer-tainty. The most reliable estimates

place it at \$3,000,000, and upon a sum approximating this figure the interest is understood to be calculated. There

are varying estimates, however, of the

OUR BUSIEST MEN.

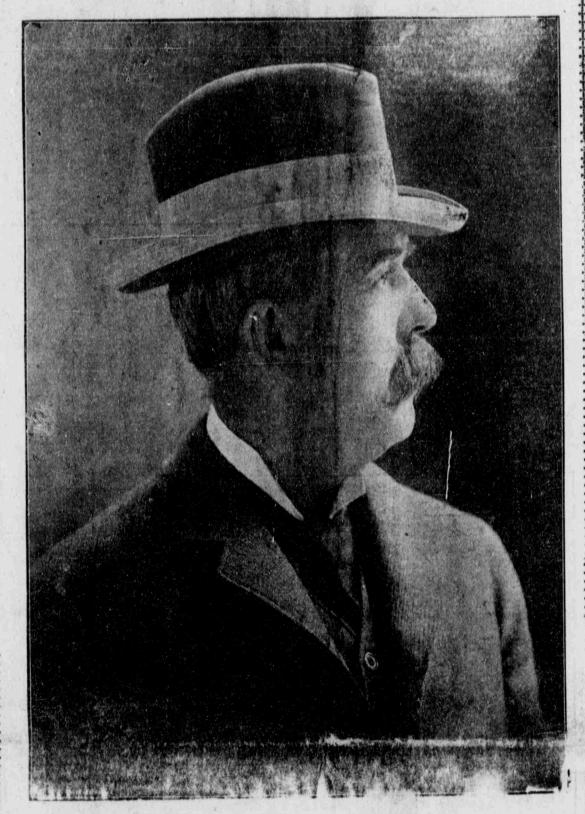


Photo by Johnson.

SPENCER CLAWSON.

The Descret News has, in this department of its Saturday paper, given place to brief and readable sketches of the careers and activities of the best known of Salt Lake's business men-men who in large measure fashion and control the industrial destiny of the city and state. To this class the name of Spencer Clawson belongs. That is why his picture is herewith reproduced. It is from his latest and probably his best photograph, and shows him just as he is

Mr. Clawson's business experience commenced when he left the school room and when he was still on the sunny side of his teens. The foundation of it was laid in Z. C. M. I., in which he made his bow as errand boy in 1867, going into the dry goods department the head and buyer for which at that time was Col. H. S. Beatle, who had succeeded H. W. Naisbitt, the first man to fill the place when the big concern was launched. It will be seen that the strides made by young Clawson were of the rapid order, as in six years he had advanced from the lowest round on the ladder of promotion to the topmost rung occupied by Col. Beatie, whom he succeeded in 1873. For the next nine years, or until 1882, he did all of the buying and had charge of all the freight and transportation business of the institution. The greater part of this period he resided in New York, the streets, buildings and public places of which are as familiar to him as those of his own native and dearly beloved city. But it will be observed that he has done some traveling, too, between the metropolis of the country and that of the intermountain region as he has made 67 trips from one to the

other. Not many, if any Salt Lakers can eclipse that record. In 1882 Mr. Clawson embarked in business for himself and still maintains his own establishment, which is a big dry goods house with trade relations extending into and over a number of western states. After selling out his large and finely equipped Broadway block and store house he moved to the Oregon Short Line building, where he was and finely equipped Broadway block and store house he moved to the Oregon Short Line building, where he was burned out on Sept. 10 of last year. He erected the Aztec block on First South with a view to moving into its commodious quarters, but on account of business advantages rented that and leased the old Kahn Brothers' property on East Temple, where he is now located, and which he generously turned over to the Elks for their central rallying place during their recent convention in Salt Lake. For eight years Mr. Clawson was treasurer and chairman of the executive committee of the Brigham Young Trust company, during which the most of its important building operations were carried on. He has also served as city councilman, member of the board of public works and other public bodies. It will likewise be remembered that he was chairman of the Semi-Centennial Jubilee Commission, which in 1897 gave to will likewise be remembered that he was chairman of the event being in commemoration of the arrival of the Discounter of the property of the Pro the most successful celebration it ever had, the event being in commemoration of the arrival of the Pioneers

koned with. The marquis made things hot around the rarge and shot one of

them. He said one day:
"Shortly after I went west I was elected to the executive committee of the Dakota and Montana Cattlemen's assoefation, and upon my shoulders the task of keeping order and repressing horse of keeping order and repressing horse stealing in my immediate vicinity fell. Naturally, in so doing I made many enemies, and in six months I was shot at by unseen persons 18 times, thus beating George Washington's record at the defeat of Braddock by one. My most bitter enemy was a man named Mitchell, and it is for killing him that I was tried. One day, when accompanied by one of my men, I was attacked by Mitchell and two cowboys. In the affray which ensued Mitchell In the affray which ensued Mitchell was killed perhaps by my rifle and perhaps by that of my man. I was immediately tried by the justice of the peace

and discharged."

Despite the exhibitantion of the Dakota air it was a desolate life out there on those vast, spectral plains, stretching away like an ocaan—gray, silent, somber, voiceless. The husband was away so much, looking after his herds and his business, that his wife grew homesick. With the exception of the priest and the little chapel there was no com-panionship during the long days when

her husband was absent.
Another thing, the bonanza features so radiantly predicted at the beginning did not materialize. As in all new enterprises, there were many drawbacks and a lack of good American management by business men of experience to keep things within bounds. Day by day the wife grew thinder and loneller, and finally the the marquis said they would go abroad and live for each other. After spending a million dollars in the west he returned to New York, tos his wife to Paris and there they began

Unfortunately, the marquis was always a restless man, a daring, dashing, brave, boastful, chivalrous kind of hero, and more or less revolutionary He joined the anti-Semite movement and was arrested for complicity in an Origans plot against the government. In 1892 he fought a duel with Capt. Mayer, who challenged him and ran him

In the spring of 1896 Marquis de Mores was commissioned by the French government to lead an expedition into the Soudan to incite the Arabs to resist the English advance in Africa.

Marquiese de Mores had been left be-hind at the last outpost of civilization, but, brave as she was, she had misgiv-ings, said that her husband carried many secrets of the Dreyfus affair, in which the French army were his ene-mies and anxious to get him out of the

of what followed much has come to At Djeneien, on May May 30, Mores

'We narrowly missed falling into an

behind my back. Some of my camel drivers have evidently been bribed. They almost mutinied. I had to show His last letter, dated Imchignig, June

hope to leave here tomorrow with the Touaregs. The Chamba tried to revolt. I should not be surprised to find that they have been sent with me by some one with evil intent.

There is something very treacherous in HIS DEATH AND MASSACRE RE-

PORTED. Eight days later, June 15, a message reached Tunnis saying that De Mores and his two Algerian servants, with his interpreter, had been massacred at El Quatia just a week previous. Three weeks later their bodies were taken to Tunis and a military expedition or-ganized to avenge the murder, but, strange to say, the minister of foreign

affairs ordered it abandoned.
The body of the marquis reached and the funeral ceremony at Notre Dame, on July 19, 1896, caus national demonstration. Strong speeches were delivered by friends of the deceased and there was great feel-

ing ovr it in certain circls.

Then the little American woman, Marquise de Mores, prepared to avenge her husband's death. Her first though was to call on those American cowboys who had become her friends in Dakota but it was abandoned as likely to lead to international complications.

She wisely concluded to offer large rewards and trust to the skill and experi ence of Arab chiefs. In what followed one must admire the genius and de termination of an American woman vho is in earnest. Read this letter she wrote and had

'In behalf of the filustrious, distinguished and noble lady the Marchieness of Mores, wife of the deceased object of God's pity, the Marquis of Mores, who was betrayed and murdered at El Quatia, in the country of Ghadames, salutations, penitence and benediction

translated into Arabic and sent by

special conveyance to all the notable shelks of the province where the mas-

sacre occurred

'Let it herewith be known to all faithful ones that I place myself in the hands of God and of you, because I know you to be manly, energetic and courageous. I appeal to you to help me avenge the death of my husband by avenge the death of my dustant by punishing his assassins, I am a woman. Vengeance cannot be wreaked, by my own hand. For this reason K inform you, and swear to you by the one Almight God, that to whosover singil capture and deliver to the authorities at El-Oued, at Ouargia or at El-Goleah one of my hysbrid's assassins I will one of my husband's assassins I will give 1,000 douros (\$750), 2,000 douros for two assassins, 3,000 douros for three as-sassins. As to the principal assassins, Eechaoui and Sheik Ben Abdel Kader, I will give 2,000 douros for each of them. And now, understand, make yourselves ready, and may God give you success.

"With salutations,
"MARQUISE DE MORES,"

Money and American resolution, with the constant and indefatigable urging of the little woman, caused the Arabs to do good work. In June, 1898, Sidi-Mohammed-Talebben-Brahim, Naib of the kadrya of Ouargia, delivered up to the Marquise de Mores three of the principal assassins, tied hand and foot. The story of the tragedy as described is like a page—from—the "Arabian Nights," Mores sold his life dearly and fought with desperation, shoeting the assassins down like sheep before he was finally slain.

THREW LIGHT ON TREACHERY.

The narrative said that, after starting on his camels on the morning of June 8, De Mores was surrounded by the men who had resolved to kill him. They were a mile in advance, when suddenly two of the men threw themselves on the marquis and seized his rifle.

At the same instant three others grabbed at his revolver, and in the struggle De Mores and his six assailants fell from the camels to the ground. He succeeded in drawing his revolver, but before he could fire was slashed over the head with a kaife. In spite of his wound, he shot his assailant dead and rose to his feet and shot two others, who soon died.

Then, by a supreme effort, the dying man broke through the circle of Arabs and shot two others. With great efloaded his revolver, and, crouching up-on his knees, frontier style, awaited further assaults.

The assassins took council, said they could not kill the sharp-shooting Chris-tian because they had no guns, and they detailed comrades who were armed to see if the marquis had much ammunition. By strategy and brute force the assassins closed round the wounded man, but not until he had shot another one through the kidneys.

Meanwhile, El-Kehir crawled within four yards of De Mores unnoticed and shot him in the neck, stabbing him in the back with a long dagger as he fell. The assassin then kicked the body, cut open the belt and appropriated 180 gold pieces. He also stole the wonderful revolver that had done so much in re-ducing the Arab population. The per-sonal effects of the Marquis—his watch, seals, rings, etc.—were divided among the outlaws. All these facts and more were duly substantiated, and are a part of the indictment in the trial of the as-

An extraordinary feature of this atrocity, and bearing out Marquise de Mores' claim that her husband was as-sassinated at the instigation of French officers, is that the natives said they were informed at the outset that they would not be molested if the wealthy marquis met his fate at their hands.

The assassins were well armed and were feared. So it was resolved to use diplomacy in their capture. With a cavalry escort in the background, they were greeted with friendship and were saluted, each receiving a cup of coffee. This was the signal for seizure by the cavalrymen, who fell upon them and garroted them into submission. The expedition sent out to capture the assassins consumed 84 hours.
It is admitted that but for the insist-

ence and intelligent prosecution of her search for the murderers of her hus-band by the Marquise de Mores they would never have been captured.

THE PIOUS FUND OF THE CALIFORNIAS

Founded More Than Two Centuries Ago to Aid the Jesuits in Missionary Work, it Has Been the Most Unique, Longest Continued and Least Heard-of International Dispute in History-Efforts at Settle-

marrows and a second se

Los Angeles, Aug. 24 .- Monday, Sept. at The Hague, will be held the first ing of arbitrators who are to adthe most unique, longest-continued least heard-of international diste that ever arose. It involves a sum of money and carries with it most remarkable of America's religious institutions-the chain inciscan missions that stretched the western coast, where its mag-it ruins are crumbling today, pitinders of the glory of the past. econtroversy is between the Unit-tates and Mexico over what is an as the "Plous fund." For six less this fund has been over-med in the vortex of the Mexican ury, but eight months ago, the department took up the case and settlement seems assured. rd Fry of England and A. ens of Russia are the arbitrators the United States, and Mexico's esentatives are Pagana Guenas i of Italy and Savornin Lehmann of At this meeting they will fifth arbitrator, and Sept. 15 full tribunal will begin its difficult rk. The deliberations are expected be extended, as the subject is ught with complications.

FOUNDING OF THE FUND.

Few endowments have left such lasting imprints on civilization as that of the Dous. Fortified by this fountain of wealth the Franciscan fathers pushed through the wilds of California, establishing in the unexplored country a complete chain of missions. They braved the savagery and superstition of the natives and sent their expediof the natives and sent their expedi-tions from Mexico as far north as San Francisco. Many tribes of Indians were gathered into the fold and transformed by their labors into neoghyte children the church. What great hopes, trials nd corrows were experienced by these intrepid men amid their almost super-human labors! But for the Pious fund these expeditions by land and sea would have been impossible.

freely gave of their worldly store to

hasten the evangelization of the Span-ish possessions. Mighty conceptions of

religious conquest spurred these proud

and haughty Hidalgoes.

MISSIONS ABANDONED.

At a later period, for want of the golden strength of this fund, the missions-monuments to the sufferings and privations of the friars—were abandon-ed. They became but piles of adobe historic ruins that still excite the curosity of tens of thousands of tourists who yearly visit the Pacific Coast. During the administration of Don Pio, the last Mexican governor of California, the missions passed into private hands. Some were sold, others rented. Father Marcisco Duran, the last of the Frenchene to have a the last of the Franciscans to brave the poverty of those dark days, died in want. The "gringo" had come.

MONEY CONFISCATED. Imperious Santa Anna, greedy and Regarding the actual amount of the wilful in his sway as president of the wilful in his sway as control of the missions to pass temporarity from the church. In 1842 he practically confiscated the Pious fund. It then consisted of much real estate, urban and rural, moregages and collateral securities representing more than a century and a half of careful adminis-Mere figures can convey no idea of the religious fervor, apostolic zeal and human suffering that is bound up in the history of this fund. Its origin is shrouded in the glamor of antiquity. Great men of the seventeenth century is decrement of the seventeenth century in 1768 by royal decree. The trust then devolved on the crown and the money covered into the depleted Mexican treasury. The fund had been pillaged at intervals and the seventeenth century in 1768 by royal decree. The trust then devolved on the crown and the missions in alta California were given to the Franciscan and those in the fund. After teasure is the country in 1768 by royal decree. The trust then devolved on the crown and the missions in alta California were given to the Franciscan and those in the country in 1768 by royal decree. The trust then devolved on the crown and the missions in alta California were given to the Franciscan and those in the country in 1768 by royal decree. The trust then devolved on the crown and the missions in alta California were given to the Franciscan and those in the country in 1768 by royal decree. The trust then devolved on the crown and the missions in alta California were given to the Franciscan and those in the country in 1768 by royal decree. The trust then devolved on the crown and the missions in alta California were retained to discover what the missions in alta California were given to the Franciscan and those in the country in 1768 by royal decree. The trust then devolved on the crown and the country in 1768 by royal decree. The trust then devolved on the crown and the missions in alta California were given to the fund was

held against the treasury. In 1863 the crown had invited the Jesuits to undertake the task of gaining a foothold on California soil, which

had proven too great for the soldiery, but it was 54 years later when the re-ligious order made the attempt. The Jesuits offered to effect the reduction of the country without expense to Spain if allowed to select their civil and military officers in the new domain. The burden of the task fell upon Fathers Juan Maria Salvatierra and Francisco Eusebio Kinc, who were fired with amazing zeal to civilize the Indians. TO RECLAIM CALIFORNIA.

These men started the Pious fund. To reclaim California from the heathen was their cry. Don Alonzo Davalas, Condi de Miravalles, Don Mateo Fer-nandez de la Cruz and the Marquis de Buena Vista each gave \$1,000. Other able dons contributed until within a able dons contributed until within a very short time the fund amounted to \$15,000. Don Pedro de la Slerpe, then treasurer of Acapulco, added a galipot treasurer of Acapulco, added a galipot to transport the missionaries. From to transport the missionaries. From to transport the missionaries of the local discussion of to transport the missionaries. From 1697 to 1745 many large contributions were made. The Marquis de Villa Puente and his wife, the Marchioness de las Torres de Rado, were the most munificent patrons, giving over half a million dollars, Dona Josepha Paula de Arguelles of Guadalajara gave \$240,000 and the Duchess of Grenada \$120,000, Don Juan Caballero y Ozio gave \$20,000 and the Congregation Nuestra de Do-

The sainted Father Juan Ugar-te, noted for his immense stature as well as for his zeal as a misstature as well as for his zeal as a mis-sionary, and Father Francisco Maria Picculo shortly joined Fathers Salva-tiorra and Kino in the undertaking. Salvatierra finally sailed from the mouth of the Yaqui river and reached California with a corporal, five soldiers and three neophyte Indians. With this force he aimed at the conquest of the country as far north as Cape Mendo-But this task was destined to be left to other hands. Father Ugarto re-mained in Mexico as procurator of the fund until the Jesuits were driven from

friars.

MEMORABLE MARCH. The memorable march of Father Jun-ipero Serra, one of the Franciscans from San Diego to San Francisco, was not begun until 1769. This holy man, after unfold hardships and privations, laid the foundation for the missionary system and his labors were one of the most potent factors in the early up-bilding of the Golden Gate. Each mis-sion when established was given an endowment of \$10,000 from the Pious fund and from the revenue thus derived the padres were able to carry on the work of civilizing the red men.

On the declaration of Mexican inde-pendence, Mexico succeeded the crown of Spain as trustee of the fund and a junta was established to administer it. Finally in 1836 the Mexican congress provided an annuity of \$6,000 to a mitre

PLANS WERE AMBITIOUS.

Bishop Diego had ambitious plans. At Santa Barbara he laid the foundations for a monastery, cathedral, ecclsiastical palace and theological school to be built with the revenue from the fund. Before the work was well start-ed dominant Santa Anna issued a decree annuling his right to hold the mon-ey of the friars and placing the fund in government control. This was in February, 1842. Later in the same year the famous decree was issued by Santa Anna under which the fund was sold to Don Saraic for \$2,000,-000. The work at Santa Barbara was stopped and the retrograde movement Santa Anna agreed to pay per cent interest for the support of the missions but the promise was never kept. The doors of the treasury were sealed against the Franciscan Friars. For years all trace of the fund was

vears' of careful research many of the | Washington, where it was brilliantly deeds were traced through the discovery of an inventory of lands and credits made at the time of the seizure by Santa Anna by the venerable Don Pedro Ramirez. Sufficient evidence Pedro Ramirez. Sufficient jevidence was gathered to bring the matter be that sat in Washington in 1870.

AS TO SO OLD A CLAIM.

Under the convention which deternined the powers of the commission no claim so old as the Pious fund could be considered. Demand was made the interest accruing since the treaty misioners were divided in opinion and Thornton, then British ambassador in

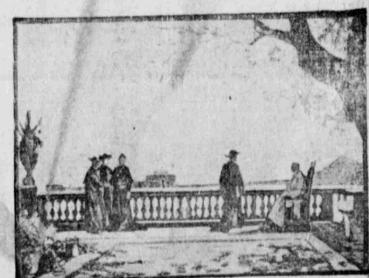
Doyle and Casserly and opposed with ability by Don Manuel Asperos of Mexico. The decision gave the United States one-half of the interest on the fund, amounting to \$994,000. The money was distributed among the Catholic churches from Salt Lake City, Utah, to San Diego, Cal.

to San Diego, Cal.

There are four rare books extant containing the evidence introduced at the former inquiry, and the decision of the referee. Mr. Doyle has one, Archbishop Riordan another, the third is in the possession of the state department and the fourth is held by the Right Reverend George Montgomery, bishop of Los Angeles and Monterey.

JOHN L. VON BLON. JOHN L. VON BLON. ······

POPE'S GIFT FOR WHITE HOUSE.



Above is a first protographic reproduction of the beautiful mosaic set) by his holiness the pope to President Roosevelt. The gift is in return for a present of Roosevelt's literary work sent by the president to the pope. The mosaic will hang in the White House.